Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It would be very convenient to have a second atlas on the scale of SCHMIDT'S great map (6 feet to the diameter) for purposes of comparison. I can see no advantage in changing this scale to the slightly smaller one of $1^{mm.} = 1''$. It is also highly important to have a complete atlas on the largest *practical* scale; *i. e.*, on the largest scale which presents a distinct advantage. This scale is about 10 feet. Prof. WEINEK'S prints, above referred to, show known features of the Moon with excellent definition and relief, and they disclose a very great number of new features (*i. e.*, those hitherto unmapped and unphotographed). Nothing is shown, of course, which is not in the original negative; but what is in that negative is made obvious.

It is hoped that the 3-foot and 10-foot atlases will be made in the near future; as soon as the necessary expenses can be provided for. At any rate, the scientific problem is now solved and only the financial one remains.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

LICK OBSERVATORY, March 5, 1894.

MISSING MAP OF ARGELANDER'S *DURCHMUSTERUNG* WANTED.

Through the kindness of Professor KÜSTNER, Director of the Observatory at Bonn, the LICK Observatory has received *three* of the missing maps of the *Durchmusterung* mentioned in *Publications* A. S. P., Vol. VI, page 47, and takes this way of returning sincere thanks for a real favor.

Map No. 2 of the *Durchmusterung* is still lacking in our collection, and we should be glad to purchase it for its weight in silver.

E. S. H.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY, VOLS. II AND III.

The second volume of the quarto *Publications* of the LICK Observatory is entirely devoted to observations of double stars, etc., made at Mount Hamilton with the 12-inch and 36-inch equatorials, by Professor S. W. BURNHAM in the years 1888–1892. It is a continuation of his many previous publications of the same kind, and constitutes the most important recent contribution to the subject. The volume will be distributed to the correspondents of the Observatory during the month of April, 1894. The third volume will be sent to the printer in the early summer. It is chiefly devoted to drawings and photographs, enlarged by

Professor WEINEK from negatives of the Moon made at the LICK Observatory. The beautiful illustrations to the volume have been presented to the Observatory by WALTER W. LAW, Esq.
E. S. H.

A PROPOSED ASTRONOMICAL CONGRESS AT THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

A circular proposing an Astronomical Congress to be held in San Francisco during the Midwinter Fair was sent out by Mr. WM. M. PIERSON, Chairman of a Special Committee, on February 10, 1894. It is understood that the project has been dropped, on account of insufficient support. The officers of the LICK Observatory were ready to do their part. E. S. H.

THE FIRE-BALL OF FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

At 10^h 07^m P. M., my attention was attracted by a bright light towards the east, which proved to be a magnificent fire-ball. It appeared between 35° and 40° above the eastern horizon, in the constellation *Leo*. It swept towards the horizon, inclining towards the north at a small angle, and burst about 10° north of east, amid streamers of very light haze near the horizon, which gave it a weird, violet color, the color being blue when first seen, higher up. Its motion was slow, occupying two or three seconds in its descent, leaving scarcely any train, all traces having disappeared in eight or ten seconds. It is very difficult to properly judge of the light given by these objects, but this was certainly as bright, when it burst, as the full Moon, but not so large. No sound of any explosion was heard. I noted as carefully as possible the point at which it disappeared, and a subsequent determination gave the position of this point as 10° north of east, with probably an error of less than 5°. The position of the point of disappearance is considerably better determined than that of the appearance. This fire-ball was seen at many places in this State and Nevada, and appears to have been one of the most brilliant ever seen on this coast. Information was requested from a number of persons who witnessed the phenomenon, and the following extracts are made from answers received and from voluntary reports:

Professor C. W. TREAT, Napa College, Cal., says: "The meteor was observed at about 10^h 02^m P. M., Pacific Standard